DEATH FOR CARLYLE HARRIS. ANTI-SHEEHAN MEN FOR WAR.

GOVERNOR FLOWER DENIES THE APPLICA-TION FOR CLEMENCY.

THE EVIDENCE CONCLUSIVE-THE RESULT OF THE HEARING BY REFEREE RAINES CON-FIRMS THE THEORY OF GUILT.

[BY TRESGRAPH TO THE PRINCIPLE) Albany, May 4 -Governor Flower to-day denied the application of Carlyle W. Harris for executive

The Governor came to the Executive Chamber earlier than usual this morning. He said that he had been working on the Harris case all last evening, and did not complete the opinion accompanying his decision in the matter until after

There had been rumors in Albany that Mr. Flower would commute Harris's sentence to life imprisonment, but these statements did not have Governor Flower had not then examined the evidence taken by George Rames, and had not permitted himself to come to any decision upon Harris's application. Equally unfounded were the statements that Governor flower is opposed to capital punishment, and therefore would not consent to the execution of Harris. Governor Flower said this afternoon that he

preferred not to say anything more about the Harris case than is contained in his memorandum. Harris will suffer death by electricity some time in the course of the week beginning May 8. In denying the application, Governor Flower

filed the following memorandum:

The evidence adduced upon the trial of Harris established beyond reasonable doubt that fielen Ports the from morphine poisoning, and compeled, as strongly as circumstantial testimony can compel, the presistible conclusion that the poison was administered by the describing and impartially the evidence of Appears, in denying the approximation for a new trial, reviewed carefully and impartially the evidence presented before the jury and pronounced it conclusive in establishing the guit of the defendant. With this judgment of the jury and the contract, considering the nature and circumstances of the crime, I should have promptly refused to interfere had it not been for the second attempt to procure a new trial, based upon adjeged evidence in anidavits submitted to the Recorder to show that the deceased, filed the following memorandum: sleering the nature and circumstances of the crime. I should have promptly refused to interfere had it not been for the second attempt to procure a new bial, bused upon adleged evidence in affidavits submitted to the Recorder to show that the deceased, lielen Potts, was for some time prior to her death addicted to the use of merphine. No such evidence had been produced upon the trial of the defendant, and, if established, would at least create a doubt whether the deceased did not die from poison administered by her own hand. A close analysis of these affidavits and the affidavits in rebuttal presented by the District-Attorney convinced the learned Recorder that they could not have changed the vertical of the purp had they been introduced upon the trial, and the second application for a new trial was accordingly denied. The publication of this supplementary testimony, however, inclied the presentation before the Executive, upon the application for clemency, of further evidence of the same nature, besides many combining statements from interested persons relative to the matters contained in the affidavits before the

Recorder.

Under the provisions of the Code the Recorder was unable to take the verbal testimony of the witnesses who made the affidavits. This privilege, however, is permitted to the Executive in determining applications for elemency under Chapter 213 of the laws of 1887, and desiring to give the accused defendant the benefit of every doubt by permitting him to furnish satisfactory evidence that the deceased was a confirmed morphine user and might have taken her own life, I availed myself of the provisions of this statute and appointed the Hon. George Raines, of Rochester, to take the testimony of witnesses upon the questions raised in the affidivits laid before Recorder smyth and in the testimony subsequently placed in my hands.

Every opportunity was afforded at the hearing to invite evidence upon the questions at issue, but a careful examination of the testimony taken can lead to but one conclusion. The witnesses for the defendant have entirely failed to establish the alleged fact that Helen Potts was addicted to the use of morphine. No vaild evidence has been produced to prove that she ever took morphine, except on a few occasions for medicinal purposes.

Indeed, the result of this hearing, taken in connection with certain affidavits filed after the deturnment of the case by the courts, tends to support more strongly than before the theory of the defendant's guilt. The evidence of Dr. Kinmouth, Miss Waddell and Miss Jackson might all be considered as establishing that Miss Potts was a morphine-cater, but the testimony of all those together would weigh little against the affidavits of her school-mates and one of her teachers as to her utterances on the night when she took the fatal pill. These on the hight when she took the fatal pill. These the provisions of the Code the Recorder ole to take the verbal testimony of the wit-

quote from the affidavit of Miss Rockwen, one of case-deceased's schoolinates;

"On the return of Miss Carson, Miss Cookson and deponent from the New York symphony concert, and while proceeding to the toom where Miss Potts was, Miss Reed, one of the teachers, warned this deponent and the others to keep quiet; Miss Reed said Miss Potts had requested her to ask the party to be quiet because she times Potts had taken a pill which Carlyle W. Harris had given her, and in order to obtain the proper effect of which the said Carlyle W. Harris had advised Miss Potts to keep absolutely quiet and not to talk. Miss Reed stated that Miss Potts had not to talk. Miss Reed stated that Miss Potts had the proper effect of which the said carries and advised Miss Potts to keep absolutely quiet and not to talk. Miss Reed stated that Miss Potts had said that Harris had told her (Miss Potts) that the reason the former pill which he had given her, and which she had taken had not acted properly was due to the fact that the said Miss Potts had talked. On reaching the room Miss Potts was in hed, she did not speak for several minutes then she said:

"On, girls, I have had such lovely dreams, I wish they would go on forever. I have not really been asidep—only lying here dozing, then she became quiet. Soon after the gas was torned off Miss Potts began to talk and to say.

"Oh, girls, I think I am going to die; I never felt like this before; Carl faild I could take one of these pills for twelve nights in succession—he said he had taken them himself. Carl would not give me anything that would hart me.

"Miss Carson at this time was beside the bed of Miss Potts and was rubbing her head. Miss Potts had:

Aiss Fotts and was radius see you. I can hardly feel you; rub harder.'
Miss Curson rubbed harder, and then Miss Potts said Now I can see you; now I can feel you.'
The tones of Miss Potts were as though she were could not control. Then she exclaimed:
"If anyhedy else but Carl had given this to me I would think I was going to die, but, of course. Carl would not give anything to me but what was right."

right.

"After she made these remarks she repeated the exchanation, "Oh, Carl Carl, Carl," as though she was crying; her voice was apparently choked with emo-

Inen deponent and her room-mates tried to com-Miss Poits and told her to go to sleep; that she id he all right in the marning. To this she

replied:

"If I do it will be death's sleep."

"You go to sleep. Helen," rejoined Miss Carson, and I will be right here, and you can call me if you

and I will be right here, and you can call me if you want me.

The dying girl replied: 'All right: only look every few mannes and use if I am still breathing.'

These were her has words.'

This inquiry into the case by the examination of winesses and otherwise leaves no doubt in my mind as to my official duty. I have endeavored to give to the application for elemency that impartial and conscientious study which the fate of any human life demands, and which the popular interest in this case certainly calls for. But, so far as jury and court could determine, Harris was guilty of a helmous crime, revoluing in its conception and in the deprayity of its perpetrator, and no satisfactory considerations have been presented to the Executive to leastly his intervention in the execution of the sentence.

The application for elemency is therefore denied.

The application for elemency is therefore denied.

HARRIS RECEIVES THE NEWS COOLLY.

LITTLE MOVED BY THE MESSAGE-EXPECTING HIS MOTHER TO-DAY.

When the news that Governor Flower had refused to interfere in the case of Carlyle W. Harris, under the prison, shortly before noon yesterday. Warden can Hotel. The message from the Governor came over the special prison wire, and was addressed to Mr. private secretary. Soon afterward a message was reedved at the prison for Harris. It was from lawyer, William F. Howe, briefly announcing the

As soon as the Warden returned to the prison from Warden did not seem much surprised or moved by the contents of the Governor's message. He soon Harris had been sitting on his cot looking over a copy of the testimony which was taken before Commissioner Raines, on which he had hoped to escape the denth chair. As soon as Harris saw the stern hars of his cell. Although he tried to be cool, he He waited for the Warden to speak to im first. Warden Durston, without any ceremony

"Harris, here are two telegrams, which were re colved a short time ago. One is from your counse

As Harris stretched his hand through the bars to receive the telegram from his lawyer, the Warden

Continued on Second Page.

THEY FORM AN ORGANIZATION IN ERIL COUNTY.

LEADING DEMOCRATS OF BUPFALO, INCLUDING MAYOR BISHOP AND MR BLEISTEIN IN

Buffalo, May 4.—Anti-Sheehan Democrats, tired of the shameful methods of the Democratic machine which Lieutenant-Governor Sheeban has built up in Erle County, to-day held a meeting at the Cievelat Democracy's club-house on Washington-st. It was unanimously decided to form an entirely new organ of Eric County, and having for its one object the extermination of the Sheehan machine, and the prerule as were perpetrated at Albany during the clos-ing week of the Legislature. Fully 300 voters were present at to-day's meeting. Towns, as well as the bossism of Mr. Sheehan will spread until takes shape through many counties of W head in political matters. Among those preent were Mayor Charles F. bishop, Herbert P. Bissell, nephew of the Postmaster-General and bl personal representative in local political affairs: Franklin D Locke, state Committeeman of last year's Anti-Snapper organization; John C. Collins, county secretary of that movement; John W. Fisher, private secretary to Mayor Eisnop; William F. Mackey, president of the Cleveland Democracy, and Thomas L. Bunting, Representative in the last Congress from the XXXIIId District. They were leaders in to-day's meeting. Others who participated were Councilma leorge Sandrock, Edwin Fleming, Editor of "The Courier", County Treasurer John B. sackett. Mooney, Commissioner of Public Works; City Attorney Philip A. Laing, ex-City Clerk William E. Delaney, mond, Frank M. Thorne, of Orchard Park; Frank Beeschat, secretary of the Cleveland Democracy General Peter C. Doyle, Police Justice Thomas F. King, Fire Commissioner George Zellar, Frank M. ex-Collector Arthur F. Bissell. These men had gathered in response to a circular staned by Mayor Bishop and others, and which began as follows:

In view of the outrages recently perpetrated at Albany, it is proposed to organize a Democratic movement in the interest of home rule for Buffalo and Eric County, and to

It was decided that the machinery of the new organtzation is to be a General Committee, composed of one representative from each ward and town, and an Executive Committee to be chosen from the Gen-eral Committee, and to consist of three from each Assembly district. George Hielstein, proprietor of the stanch old Democratic "Courier," was chosen chairman of the General and Executive committees, chairman of the General and Executive committees, and Herbert P. Bissell, secretary. Mr. Bleistein will select the members of the General Committee, which will secure headquarters and arrange to prosecute the work of the organization. The new body is to be called the Erle County Home Rule Democracy. Strong resolutions were unanimously adopted. In accepting the chairmanship Mr. Bleistein said he was glad to be one of those engaged in so good a cause, and that he would stick to it to the end. The meeting was adjourned to May 13, when definite plans for future action will be adopted. The chances are that there will be two Democrate thekets, for Legislative offices at lgast. The Sheehan men contemplate trying to head off this movement by renominating George M. Brown, a Cleveland Democrat, for Corporation Counsel, to head the city ticket, but this plan will not succeed.

THE " WHITE CAPS" STILL IN JAIL.

A MISSISSIPPI MOB'S DARING ATTEMPT TO RES-CUE TEN MEN FOILED.

Jackson, Miss., May 4 (Special),-Governor and Adjutant-General Henry were called to hight to Brookhaven, the county seat of Lincoln County. on a telegram from Sheriff McNair that "White Caps" had captured the town and broken up court The Governor took along forty guns and 2,000 rounds of ammunition. Frank Peyton, court stensays the scene beggars description. Before moon a party of 100 armed men rode up, surrounded the courthouse and demanded the release of ten met who were in jail on indictments, charging them with being "White Caps," Judge Chrisman defied the mob, in spite of their threats to kill him, and held them at bay for an hour until a military company arrived from Wesson, a town ten miles north, ing troops coming from the station, the mol were still secreted when Peyton left the place. Business is suspended, all the stores are closed and everybody is armed to resist further attack on the jail. Mr. Perton does not think the attack will be renewed till Monday, the day set for trial of the White Caps."

Judge Chrisman is waging relentless war on law lessness in his district, and is especially troubled with "White Cap" cases. This affair is the moddisgraceful of its kind ever reported in Mississipp, and is denounced on all adds. The trouble gree out of the whipping of a negro

SCARED BY EX-SENATOR INGALLS.

Atchl-on, Kan., May 4 .- Ex-Senator John J. In galls went Tuesday, attired in his farming costuinto the country south of town to look after so Being in need of some information, went into a schoolhouse to question the teacher. The report had been in circulation that there was a crazy man wandering about in the vicinity, and Miss Clair, the teacher, taking the odd-looking visitor for the insane person, became frightened and ran from the building, followed by the whole school. Discovering her mistake, the teacher returned to the school, but the distinguished visitor had disappeared.

WON BY THE MILK EXCHANGE.

Binghamton, N. Y., May 4.-The noted Milk Ex change case was continued to day. A dozen witnesse sworn, and the attorney for the defence m a motion for non-suit, backing his claim by a long array of similar cases wherein the plaintiffs had been non-suited. The attorney for the plaintiff held that the corporation had violated its charter and was a monopoly, therefore working harm to the people. the conclusion of the arguments Judge Martin granted the motion for non-suit. This probably settles finally the expensive litigation between the farmers and the Milk Exchange, which has occupied the attention of the courts for several years.

GOV. FLOWER'S CONTEMPT FOR HOME RULE. Albany, May 4 (Special).-Governor Flower to-day dgned the Queen City Gaslight Company's bill. This act confers a franchise as valuable as that of the Huckleberry Railway Company upon some citizenof Buffalo. This is another specimen of the pocket book legislation which is making the present Demo eratic Albany Regency edious in the eyes of the people. The Mayor of Buffalo vetoed the act giving to the company the privileges it desires, because it would not submit to restrictions under which the ther gas companies were operated. Mr. Flower in signing the bill again shows contempt for the "home rule" principles which he professed to hold in his

first annual message to the Legislature. Governor Flower also signed the Military Code at the request of Adjutant-General Porter. This is a questionation of the laws respecting the National

A COAL FAMINE IN MINNESOTA.

Duluth, Minn., May 4.-The predicted coar famine s now an actual fact. The down-bound grain fleet, oaded with some 70,000 bushels of wheat and flax, s having a hard time to get fuel, while steamers that will go from here to the World's Fair are in sore need of coal for the trip. The white whaleback Christopher Columbus is all leave for the World's Pair, but it is not probable that till May 10 or 15. There are said to be no less than seventy vessels now on the way here with coa alone, while the fleet in ballast is probably much larger. any vessel will be able to get in or out of Duluth

A FERRYBOAT SUNK BY A CANALBOAT.

Troy, N. Y., May 4.-Canalboatmen had an excitng experience here to-day; 150 heats were waiting to be locked into the canal, when nine of them broke from their moorings and were carried down the river Three of the boats struck the The wife of Captain Hicks, of the A. R. Hanson, at tempted to jump from one boat to another and missed the footing; she narrowly escaped drowning. A dozen they can receive their pay. Congressed, bridge and one, loaded with coal, sank,

tug- went in pursuit of the canalboats, and they were

A TENEMENT'S DIAMOND MINE.

THE COUPLE LADENED WITH JEWELS.

ARREST OF A FRENCH MAN AND WOMAN IN

BROOKLYN WITH GEMS WORTH #100,000. The police of the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn, E. D. arrested last evening two young French pe and in their rooms in a tonement-house jewels and unset diamonds valued at over \$100,000 This estimate of their worth was placed on the property by some of the most prominent diamond dealers in the Eastern District, among them being lacob Marsch. How the couple came into podeep mystery. They say that the property was given to them to sell by a friend in Belgium.

The prisoners gave their names as Jane Dolle. nineteen years old, and Eugene Leroux. The veman said they had been in this country only week. Leroux, who was a waiter in Paris, ac ompanied her to this country from Belgium. Th ewels were brought across the ocean with them, the declared. The prisoners were kept in Car tain Short's private room in the station-house for

On Wednesday afternoon two men poor! dressed entered Freel's pawnshop on Grand-st. and pawned diamends valued at \$200 for \$25. The liamends were found to be good stones. the police of the Fifth Precinct. Detectives Cor pawned diamonds worth about \$200 for \$25. The detective quickly followed the woman. She wen-

st, near Lorimer. As she was going into the and looked inquiringly at him. "Let me look the garment and saw a row of bracelets fastene about her waist. On each arm were three had diamond rings on them. The officer took was further searched thirteen cut diamonds, worth \$2,000, were found in the pecket of her dress. The jewelry she had about her was valued at

The prisoner is a bright and pretty little French woman and does not look any older than she says she is. She took her arrest coolly, and told the detectives she was as honest as they.

"These articles were given to my husband by persons in Belgium," said she, "and he intended to sell them on commission; so you see that we are not dishonest."

In response to other questions she said her husband's name was Eugene Leroux. She left Belgium. There she got the diamonds then they sailed for America, ar-Hall, New-York, and on Monday moved to the Eastern District and rented rooms at 92 Berry-st. As this was all the information she could would give, she was locked up, and the detectives went to the address given. The house is a ding? tenement, occupied by poor people, and the Lerouxs had three small apartments on the top floor, rear. The detectives broke in the door, but found no one in the place. They waited, how-ever, and in the course of half an hour Leroux was placed under arrest. He does

the olicers senzed him.

After he had been taken away the detective thoroughly ransacked the place. The place looked only an ordinary every-day tenement, but investigation proved it to be a regular diamond mine. Two big tranks which stood in the bedmine. Two big trunks which stood in the bed-room first attracted attention. They were opened and in them was found enough jewelry to make any ordinary man satisfied for a lifetime. There were diamonds, gold watenes, Roman brooches studded with liamonds, fancy vinagrettes, chain bracelets, silveryare, gold spoons—in fact, almost everything in the way of jewelry that can be

agined. Besides, there were two valises in the apartimagined.

Besides, there were two valises in the apartments, also filled with jewelry. There was also an oblong cushion, which upon being opened was found to contain three long bands, such as are worn as belts. In one of these bands were diamond rings and broodles worth \$200.00.

When Leroux was scarched a letter was found upon him addressed to a person at the Hotel Transatlantic, in Christopher-st., this city. The police refuse to divulge the name of the man to whom the letter was addressed. The tenants in the house in which the couple lived were astonished beyond measure when they learned of the amount of jewels that had been found in the room of that new neighbor. Leroux is about thirty-two years old. He refuses to make any statement.

The police are inclined to believe that the robbery was committed in some foreign country, and that the prisoners had come to this country to dispose of the articles.

pose of the articles

It was said late last night that the Frenchman
had made a confession, and that the detectives exhad made a confession, and that the Frenchman pected to arrest the man who gave him the jewels.

HE SAYS THE MAN KILLED HIS UNCLE.

A RUSSIAN IMMIGRANT ACCUSED OF MURDER BY HIS COUNTRYMAN. Policeman Gustavus Henkelday, of the Eldridg

t. squad, white walking along Broome-st., from the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, saw a Russian rouning toward him. The Russian stopped in front of the policeman, and pointing in the direction of Essex-st, a few yards away, cried: "There in that cellar is a man who six weeks ago murdered my unch in Russia and fied to this country." The cellar was in the basement of No. 83 Essex-st. The man who addressed Hetskelday was William Callman, of No. 26 Henry-st. The policeman crossed the road and followed by Cuilman, went down into the cellar. "That is the man," said Callman, pointing to Jaco Friedmann, who stood talking to the proprietor of the cellar, which is used as a butter and cheese store Henkelday took the two men to the station. Ther Cullman produced a letter received from his const in Russia. The letter, a mixture of Hebrew and German, raid: "We are all well-but Louis killed uncle and sport his head in four places." nouncement naturally astonished Sergeant McCoy, and he at once furned the case over to Justice Taintor The Justice, after cross-examining Friedmann, remended him on general principles until to day. son-st., tells a frank and evidently truth ison-st., tells a frank and evidenty fri-ful story, and, although Cullman swore t-ine had known him from hovhood, is likely to be-free. He came, he says, from Groday, in the g-ermental province of Dozzonnik, three weeks a arriving in this city on the steamer Rotterdam, wife and stx children are still in Russia, and w-them he left 200 out of the 300 roubles which possessed, For confirmation of his tale he refer-to 112ka Karchopski, No. 5 Allen st., who travel with him to this country.

RAILWAY EMPLOYES DISCHARGED.

Lambertville, N. J., May 4.-For some time pa the Petrisylvania Railroad shops have been discharging employes until now only about 100 men are left. The shops formerly employed between 300 and 400 Last week over thirty were discharged, and to remove the shops from here altogether. The business men of Lambertville will feel the loss greatly. A large number of the men discharged were members of the relief association, having paid into the fund for

THE COMPANY'S STOCK GOES DOWN SWIFT LY AND CARRIES RUIN WITH IT.

WALL STREET FIRMS FORCED TO SUSPEND.

WILD BREAK DOWN TO 20-G. W. LOPER AND GILL, OF JERSEY CITY, TO MANAGE THE EMBARRASSED COMBINATION - HENRY

ALLEN & CO., B. L. SMYTH & CO. AND

would be accomplished without acute trouble were shattered yesterday when the announce Exchange. The root of the recent demoralizait was learned that at least two of the suspensions were traceable to the refusal of prominent operanown late last evening that the managers of he National Cordage Company had decided to lace the corporation in the hands of receivers.

ndividual assignments, but such a result is con-

idered by no means to be improbable.

Rumors were freely circulated that James M Waterbury, the president of the National Cordage 'ompany, had become involved in financial diffiulties in consequence of his interest in the roperty. It was reported that he was contemplatng an individual assignment, and some of the stories implied that other directors in the combination might be compelled to confes onal note of Mr. Waterbury's for about \$80,000 and gone to protest, but this assertion could not be positively confirmed. It was not until late last the Cordage Company, acknowledged that the irectors of the company had decided at a meeting in the afternoon to apply to the New-Jersey courts for a receivership for the corporation. Mr. Atterbury, when asked whether President Waterbury frection by that officer. It is generally believe n Wall Street that Mr Waterbury's losses in Cord ige stock have been severe, and it would excite but his fortune had been impaired to an extent that rendered bankruptcy proceedings advisable

Representatives of the National Cordage Con Jersey City last night and asked, through their counsel, Messrs, Collins and Lindabury, of New-Jersey, and Cadwallader, of New-York, for th appointment of receivers. The company, by statements, was in financial difficulties and was unable to meet the demands about to be made

Chancellor McGill granted the application and appointed G. Weaver Loper, treasurer of the company, and E. F. C. Young, president of the First National Bank of Jersey City. They were required to furnish \$200,000 bonds. Mr. Young is a warm friend of the New-Jersey Chancellor, riving here a week ago. She said is a warm friend of the New-Jersey Chancellor, they were married by an Alderman at the City and his services on that account are deemed MR. ATTERBURY'S STATEMENT.

Charles L Atterbury, of the firm of Betts, Atterbury, Hy le & Betts, is counsel for the National Cordage Company. When seen at his home, No. 7 East Thirty-third-st., late last night,

"The directors of the National Cordage Company at a meeting this afternoon decided to ask for the appointment of receivers for the company se made this evening to Chancellor McGull, of New-Jersey. It was expected that the receivers would be appointed this evening, and I presume appointments. Who they are I do not know, nor to I know many details leading to the application. The step has been taken in order to preserve the property, and undoubtedly a reorganization will be effected."

"Was there any trouble as to the accounts the company?" was asked. "Not a particle. They were as straight as string. The company simply couldn't get mone

"Have they had been selling large amounts of the company's paper?"

o keep up the business."

"No, they couldn't sell it." "But it is true that large amounts of the pap of the individual companies, indersed by the Na tional Company, have been offered in the market

"Has Mr. Waterbury made an assignment?"

" He has not."

"Has he made preparation to assign, or does h intend to, so far as you know?" "Mr. Waterbury has made no assignment. Tha report is not true," was the answer.

The most important failure at the Stock Exchange was that of the large commission house of Henry Allen & Co. The firm did an extensive business in stocks and grain, and was well known throughout the country. Its course had been a most conservative one through the winter and spring, its customers being persuaded to operate pon the bear side of the market, or, at least, t confine their ventures on the long side to " quick turns." Although the house was known to b executing buying orders on a large scale in N. tional Cordage for some time its successful recoron the bear side of the general list was uni versally considered to be a safeguard to its bull operations in that industrial stock.

IT INDICATED OTHER TROUBLE.

The secret of its downfall was revealed when the delinquency of two of its heavy customers in National Cordage became known, and then the inevitable conclusion was reached by the Street that a more important embarrassment must be in the background. The other two failures were those of B. L. Smyth & Co. and Schuyler Walden, which do not reach the magnitude of the suspen Sion of Henry Allen & Co. Mr Walden ascribed his failure to the unexpected inability of customers to protect their margins on Nationa Cordage, and the same reason was given by the friends of Smyth & Co. for their insolvency The two firms and Mr. Walden were carried down by the collapse in National Cordage, and that collapse is now traceable to the inability of the leading directors and officers of the company longer to sustain the market value of their stock. The feeling in Wall Street at the start vester

day was a more hopeful one than at the close of the previous day. The short interest was so ex tensive that a free covering movement was expected to rally values | Encouragement was drawn from the development of slight weakness in the foreign exchange market, and the announcement that the bankers who had received orders to sliip \$2,600,000 gold to-morrow would not, in the present disturbed condition of monetary affairs. dismissals. It is rumored that the company intends execute the orders for the present. But the announcement of the suspension of Henry Allen & Co. started liquidation atresh. The two subse quent failures accelerated the downward move ment of prices, and when the circumstances of the failures became known increased distrust was greated. Stocks of the insolvent firms held

CORDAGE PEOPLE'S PLIGHT, in loans were thrown on the market, and the exaustion of margins again added to the com pulsory liquidation. National Cordage eclipsed TWO RECEIVERS APPOINTED. all other stocks in point of activity, the sales amounting to more than 130,000 shares out of a total for the day considerably in excess of 600,-000 shares. The first price was 37, the same as Wednesday's close. It broke almost instantly to 28 and from that point the ficod of long holdings swept the auotations to 18 3-4a20. The covering of "shorts" tarely sufficed to interrupt the move with fractional rallies, but after noon the price plunged below 20.

OTHER INDUSTRIALS FOLLOW

The other industrial stocks fell in sympathy American Sugar Refining declined from 90 3-8 on Wednesday to 83a84; General Electric from 88 1-2 to 79 1-2a80; Distilling and Cattle Feeding from 23 1-4 to 21 1-2; American Cotton Oil from 41 to 38, and Unifed States Hubber from 49 1-2 to 45a45 3-4. The railway list suffered from liquidations only in spots. The principal declines were in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy from 88 3-4 on Wednesday to 85a86 3-8; St Paul from 74 3-4 to 71 3-4a tion in the industrial shares was exposed when to 26 1-2; Atchison, from 29 5-8 to 27 3-4a 28 1-8; Union Pacific from 34 3-8 to 31 7-8a 32 3-4; Missouri Pacific from 41 1-2 to 38 1-2a 39 1-2, and Northern Pacific preferred from verse balance. Light was thrown on the recent active stocks there were severe breaks, Manhattan normous liquidation in that stock when it became losing about 10 points. Western Union Telegraph sold from 84a94 1-2 to 82a82 7-8.

A host of alarming rumors was afoot, but the day closed without confirmation of reports It is not yet clear that this action may involve of fresh trouble. Indignation was expressed at the rumors attacking the credit of some of the banks, as they are utterly without foundation. There has been no meeting of the Clearing House Committee and no investigation of any bank. But all the members of the committee agree in the emphatic statement that no bank is in trouble and none is expected to be. The banks have long been conducting their business on conservative and cautious lines, and are sound throughout the list. Every effort was made by the banks to facilitate the transactions of brekers, and loans were called only where the shrinkage in the value of the collateral made such a course a business necessity.

EFFECT ON THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market, nevertheless, could not escape feeling the effect of the disturbance in confidence, and rates on call ranged from 6 to 15 per cent, a few exceptional loans being made higher figures. The rates, of course, were largely determined by the character of the securities offered as collateral. Strenuous efforts were made last night to strengthen all houses that may have suffered from the recent heavy liquidations, and there was a general feeling that if further unfortunate developments could averted there would be an improvement in the speculative situation visics would facilitate a

return to a more normal condition of the market. It was almost impossible to obtain an official verification of the intention of the National Cordage managers to place their company under the protection of the courts. The directors of the company were in session at the offices, No. 135 Front-st., nearly all day, in consultation with their counsel, Charles L. Atterbury, of the law firm of Betts, Atterbury, Hyde & Betts. The meeting did not break up until late in the evening, and then most of the directors cluded newspaper men who were waiting in hope of obtaining information. No communication could be obtained with James M. Waterbury, the president. A diligent search for the directors in the evening met with the same lack of success. Chauncey Marshall, one of the directors, was ar his Brooklyn home, but went to bed early, and his servant refused to disturb him. Several of the other directors could not be found at their homes up to an early hour this morning.

The embarrassment of the National Cordage Street circles. Its business has been reported to e most prosperous, and its board included among community, whose aggregate wealth was generally supposed to be sufficient to carry the corporation through all the stress of monetary stringency. The officers of the company are James M. bury, president; Frank T. Wall, first vice-president; Chauncey Marshall, second vice-president; G. Weaver Loper, treasurer, and John A. Tucker, secretary. These men are in the Board of Directors, which includes in addition, E. R. Brinkerhoff, Charles L. Atterbury, John C. Furman and Elisha

M. Fulton, ir. The National Cordage Company grew out of two old rope-making concerns, the proprietors of which died, leaving large fortunes to their families. One of these firms was that of L. Waterbury & Co., who manufactured rope and cord. The rope factory was in Williamsburg. The senior member of this firm was the father of James M. Wateroury, who is now the president of the National Cordage Company. When his father died, fifteen or sixteen years ago, a fortune of \$6,000,000 was divided between him and his sister. The other factory was owned by the father of E. Berry Wall. When his father died the rope walk was run by the estate. The original firm name was Wall & Sons. The two rope walks at one time were the bargest in the country, and when the cordage combination was formed it easily absorbed most of the smaller concerns.

CAREER OF JAMES M. WATERBURY. James M. Waterbury is about forty years old.

When his father died, sixteen or seventeen years ago, he inherited an excellent rope manufacturing usiness, which Mr. Waterbury managed until the great success and attracted wide attention. The members of the amateur company afterward presented to Mr. Waterbury a magnificent silver piece in recognition of his services in connection with the circles. Mr. Waterbury was well known in club circles. He is the president of the Country Club, of which he was the originator. The clubhouse is on the shore of Long Island Sound and opposite City Island. It is a famous easting place for recople prominent in society. Sound and opposite City Island. It is a famous meeting place for people prominent in society. Mr Waterbury is also a member of the Metropolitan Club, the Union Club, the Kniekerboeker, the Calumet, the Down Town Association, the Patriarchs the Players, the Racquet, the Twilight, the Rockaway Hunting Club, the New-York York Club. Seawanaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. light, the Rockaway Hunting Club, the New-York Vieht Club, Seawanaka-Corinthina Vaeht Club, Meadow Brock Hunt Club, the Riding Club and is a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Mr. Waterbury has been rated financially as being several times a millionaire, and his wealth has been estimated as high as \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000. Early in the day it was reported that he was in such financial straits that his personal note for \$80,000 had gone to protest.

OTHER OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY. Frank T. Wall, the first vice-president, is the uncle of E. Berry Wall, and on the winter bull movement in Cordage stock was credited with having made a considerable fortune. He lives at No. 23 East Sixty-ninth-st., and is a member of the New-York, Lotos, Racquet and New-York Athletic clubs. Chauncey Marshall, the second vice-president, lives at No. 295 Clinton-ave., Brooklyn, and is reputed to have large means. He belongs to the New-York, the New-York Yacht and the Larchmont Yacht clubs. George Weaver

SUNSHINE FOR THE FAIR.

ITS WARMTH BRINGS NEW LIFE TO THE WHITE CITY.

A GENERAL OUTCRY AGAINST EXTORTION IN THE EXPOSITION RESTAURANTS-MRS. POT-TER PALMER THREATENS TO RESIGN -MRS. M'ADOO'S WESTERN ELO-QUENCE-SUNDAY CLOSING.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

Chicago, May 4.-The fourth day of the big Fair at Jackson Park finds the work of complete ing the grounds and buildings and installing the exhibits making rapid progress. For the first time in a fortnight the sun shone warmly, and the air was fresh and invigorating and free from dampness, and the effect of the sun's heat and the wind's dryness upon the rain-soaked and slowly hardening grounds was almost marvellous. The whole work of finishing off exteriors and arranging exhibits was quickened and stimulated by the return of genuine sunshine at Jackson Park, and the advance made, both within and without the buildings, encouraged every one to hope that with a continuance of fair weather the luckless delays of the last month or two may be satisfactorily made up by May 15 or 20. The Art Building is now expected to be open by Saturday, and in other departments obstructions to sightseeing and the prohibitive placards of all sorts now painfully conspicuous will be gradually removed. The daily attendance still shows the effect, however, of the general backwardness of things at the Exposition, being almost exclusively local in its character. The paid admissions yesterday numbered only 15,976, and in spite of the better weather to-day the crowd at the Fair was scarcely any larger.

Now that the Exhibition is going ahead rapidly into its final stage of completion the noise strife and protest and complaint about special features of the management is becoming louder and more boisterous than ever. There is a general chorus of protests, to start with, against the exorbitant prices charged in the restaurante within the Park proper and in the Midway Plaisance. There is no doubt that the rates charged for food in the various lunchrooms are extortionate and in many cases indefensible.

Even the Chicago newspapers, so tolerant in all matters concerning the Fair, are now rivalling put upon patrons by the restaurant-keepers in the Exposition grounds. On this subject of extortion in the interest of all sorts of concessions "The Mail" says editorially to-night, under the heading, "Impositions at the Fair":

When "The Chicago Mail" some weeks ago first called the attention of its readers and the press of the country to the extraordinary nature of certain concessions in each "The Mail" detected a plan to make money from the necessities of the people in a way foreign to American ideas, and sure to bring charges of extortion upon the management. It is with regret that "The Mail" returns to the attack upon these outrages on common decency. The cating-houses of all kinds and conditions within Jackson Park are providing poor food, badly cooked and worse served at prices which should command the best viands in the market. The opportunities given the weary to rest are few and inadequate. The benches which once dotted the park are gone. In their stead are rolling chairs, the pew and inadequate.

In their stead are rolling chairs, the use of which costs 75 cents an hour, and camp chairs, for which 10 cents is demanded. This is the more cruel, for cordance with the promise given the people. But these, without exception, are noisome, unventilated and a fit abode of pestilence, making their use impossibile. Common decency forbids, and the American people, cleanliest of the people of the earth, are driven to the neat, well-kept rooms of the concessionaries, for which they are duly taxed. These things will not be tolerated. Company excited the utmost surprise in Wall made acceptable. Such profits as the directors hope to repute given the Fair throughout the United States.

in denouncing the greed of the management and the concessionaires. It says:

The good sense of the people comes promptly to their relief against the extertion of the greedy restaurateurs in Jackson Park. Not all these persons are extertiona but some of them have given a man can eat in a World's till it has gone abroad that no man can eat in a World's Fair restaurant unless he suffer the waiter to go through his pockets while the meal is in progress. This evil promptly brings its own cure. The American people are pretty good-natured, but they dislike robbery when they are the robbed. We find accordingly, in the first week of the Fair, visitors bringing their own lunchrons to the Fair, in parcels, bexes and baskets. Good for the lunch carriers! It is not pleasant-feeding, this basket-picnic business but it is better than stalled ox and robberg. business, but it is better than stalled ox and robbers therewith. We hope to see this practice grow and increase. Let no man, or woman either, hold it a disgrace to carry a lunch basket to the Fair. On the contrary, to carry a lunch basket to the Fair. On the contrary, let him or her perch on the steps of the the high-priced restaurateurs and faunt economy, good

sense and independence in the face of extortion.

A little of this treatment will have a wholesome effect.

A similar fate awaits some extertionate hotelkeepers in various parts of the city who have put their prices up out various parts of the city who have put their prices up out of reason and prepared to rob their guests at every turn. It will dawn upon these worthies sooner or later that they are cutting their own throats. There are plenty of hotels in Chicago and any number of lodging and boarding houses where accommodations are offered at reasonable rates; they will get the business.

"The Evening Journal" in an editorial entitled." Extertion Must Course at these.

titled "Extortion Must Cease at Once," says to-

The World's Fair officials owe it to themselves and to the public to call an immediate and unequivocal halt to the inexcusable extortion which some of the restaurant concessionaires on the grounds are inclined to practise. A reasonable advance on ordinary prices is to be expected, but there is a wide dider nee between this and allowing a lot of conscienceless restaurants leaves and their distributions. business, which Mr. Waterbury managed until the cordage combination was formed. Besides leaving him this one property, his father willed him \$3,000,000 in cash and the property in Pelham, Westchester County, where Mr. and Mrs. Waterbury have entertained extensively. Mr. Waterbury have entertained extensively. Mr. Waterbury married Miss Furman, the sister of John C. Furman, who is well known in business and social circles. Miss Furman's father made a fortune in the grocery business in Brooklyn. Mr. Waterbury has always occupied a prominent place in society. In 1889 he and his friends gave an amateur circus enterbe and his friends gave an amateur circus entertamment at his country home, which was a
great success and attracted wide attention. The
members of the amateur company atterward presented to Mr. Waterbury a magnificent silver tolerate. The only creature in the world who will submit to this kind of robtery is the rich snob who likes the Upping system, and as 99 per cent of the visitors to the Exposition are people who have at least a spark of independence, and who have sense clough to know when they are being held up and spirit enough to resent it, the injurious effect of countenancing this sort of thing will be immediate and incalculable. There must be something radically wrong with the restaurant waiters on the Fair grounds when a barmail waiters out a check for 80 cents and changes it to 30 when, as in the case of the only meal the writer has taken on the grounds, a waiter in the Electricity Building suddenly finds it expedient to drop off a superfluous 20 cents, it is evident that there is something away that needs immediate attention. If the waiters are not paid enough then the good name of the city and of the Exposition demands that they be paid wages that will ware their discharge when caucht in this kind of act. If rant their discharge when caught in this kind of act. it is only the waiters who are dishonest, then the em-ployers should get new waiters at once. If it is both the waiters and the employers who are in collusion, then

Not only should the officials insist at once that all bills of fare shall be printed in plain figures, but the? should also see to it that all charges are wishin the bounds of reason. If the residurant-secures themselves it to the stockholders whose money they hold in thust to

ence has been given that customers in the restaurant will be dealt with honestly and in good faith, "The Jour